



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

at least to the extent of a substantial, though presumably temporary, impairment and arrest of Western civilization at large."

This explanation is one that goes to the roots of the national spirit—one that gives a place to both material and ideal factors. Professor Dewey's recent book deals with the philosophic basis of the German spirit and, taken in conjunction with the work of Professor Veblen, puts rich significance into the present war. "Every living thought represents a gesture made towards the world, an attitude taken to some practical situation in which we are implicated." If the reader has developed a taste for the author's characteristically cumbrous verbiage, he will find *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution* excellent in every respect.

R. E. FREEMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

---

*The Socialists and the War.* By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xii+512. \$1.50.

The attitude of the Socialist party with respect to the present war has caused considerable interest, and not a little disappointment. The fact that the Socialists of Europe are almost unanimously supporting their national governments during this clash of arms appears strangely inconsistent with the spirit of international solidarity which has long been emphasized as being the very essence of the socialistic movement. Mr. Walling has attempted to explain the socialistic position by assembling a mass of documentary material dealing with the party activities of the Socialists both immediately before and during the war. Little editorial comment has been added, although points considered of special importance have been marked by italics. A closing chapter deals with the various socialistic measures adopted by the warring nations since the outbreak of the war. The author points out, however, that these measures do not necessarily imply any permanent gain to Socialism, which is in itself something quite different from mere state control.

From the evidence given it would appear that before the war the Socialists of all countries were united in their desire for peace, the change in attitude taking place only after the actual outbreak of hostilities. Then it was that the spirit of nationalism prevailed. The international, essentially an instrument of peace, proved utterly ineffective as a tool of war. And each of the national Socialist parties, in abandoning the international principle, pleaded justification on the ground of the necessity of defending national independence and democratic rights. According to *Vorwaerts*, a German Social Democrat organ, "the German Social Democrats saw the terrible events that broke in upon us in an entirely different light from the French, the English, the Russians, the Servians. They and their Austrian friends saw an attack of the Russian

autocracy upon the independence and the comparatively democratic institutions and rights of the German people. The Social Democrats of the rest of the world saw above all the advance of the German troops into neutral Belgium, into republican France" (p. 263).

At the present time there appears to be a growing lack of military enthusiasm among the Socialists, amounting in some quarters, especially in Germany, to direct opposition to the continuance of the war. Close examination, however, leads to the suspicion that the desire for peace appears in direct ratio to success in arms. In other words, the Socialists are one with the rest of humanity in desiring peace under favorable conditions.

While Mr. Walling's work represents wide reading and judicious selection of material, the result is nevertheless somewhat unsatisfactory. This, however, is the natural consequence of present conditions in Europe. In this time of international struggle it is not surprising to find the opinions of the leading Socialists differing so widely in regard to both aims and methods that even the friendly critic can draw few definite conclusions from the mass of conflicting evidence.

---

*Disturbed Dublin.* By ARNOLD WRIGHT. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. xii+337. \$1.50.

This book gives an account of the great Dublin strike of 1913-14. Besides a comprehensive description of the strike itself, there is included, for purposes of elucidation, a short industrial history of the Irish city; while in the appendices are found copies of the more important documents and data dealing with the subject discussed. The book is well written, and reveals on the part of the author a wide general knowledge of the situation and skill in marshaling facts.

The Dublin strike is notable on account of the long struggle of the employers with Larkinism, the Irish syndicalist movement which was inspired by Jim Larkin, organizer and head of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, the chief labor organization concerned in the strike. Larkin's policy was to unite all ranks of labor by arousing a common class spirit. This was accomplished by means of a systematic campaign of slander and abuse of employers carried on through the columns of the *Irish Worker*, the official organ of the union. From its inception Larkin's organization contained elements wholly foreign to the ordinary rules and customs of British trade-unionism. Its leading features were the "tainted goods" policy and an utter disregard for the sacredness of contracts. By the "tainted goods" rule, union men refuse to touch goods that have been made or handled by employers or firms at variance with union demands. When to such a policy is added an absolute refusal to respect or recognize contractual obligation, there remains no ground of security for employers under any conditions. Doubtless it was the recognition of this fact that led the Dublin employers to take the determined stand which finally resulted in the complete defeat of the Larkinist forces.